

## A NEW GENUS OF LOPHOPIDAE FROM BRAZIL

(HOMOPTERA)

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This is a small family of fulgorids, containing 42 genera and 111 species. All but three genera and five species are from the Eastern Hemisphere. These five species are known from Brazil, Ecuador, and Peru. In the Eastern Hemisphere the species range from Senegal and the Belgian Congo to South Africa and Tanganyika across Persia, India, the Malay Peninsula, Siam, the East Indies, and New Guinea to Australia, and north through Formosa and the Philippines to Manchuria and Japan. The addition of a new genus and species from Brazil is therefore of some little interest to students of this family. Recently Dr. P. Silva, Agronomo-Chefe of the Instituto de Cacau da Bahia, Brazil, sent to Dr. Paul Oman of the U. S. National Museum, several specimens of what proved to be a new genus and species of this interesting family from Agua Preta, Bahia, Brazil on *Britoa acida*. The fact that this species was collected on a native tree seems to indicate that it is a native of Brazil and not an introduction from the Eastern Hemisphere. I take pleasure in dedicating this new genus to Dr. Silva and the new species to Dr. Oman.

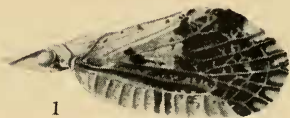
This genus apparently has no close relatives in either the Eastern or Western Hemispheres. In Melichar's key, Melichar 1915b: 338 it falls in the Tribe Elicini; but both Baker 1925d: 271 and Muir 1930c:478 remark that Melichar's classification of the sub-families and tribes is not entirely satisfactory.

**SILVANANA**, new genus

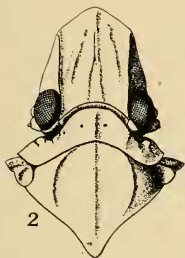
*Genotype: Silvanana omani*, new species.

In general structure this genus approaches *Elica* Walker. It differs from that genus, however, in having no median carina on the face, and a single spine on the hind tibiae, the tegmina opaque and coriaceous, not hyaline as in *Elica* and with entirely different venation.

Head narrower than pronotum, the crown broadly extended with the apex triangular, all margins carinate; the median carina forking near the apex; face broad and flat, ecarinate. Clypeus small. Pronotum short, broad, tricarinate; mesonotum large, tricarinate; tegulae large. Tegmina large, somewhat triangular, broadest just beyond the apex of the clavus; apical margin broadly rounded, costal area broad with numerous crossveins; subcosta longer than the clavus; radius narrowly separated from the subcosta, arising from the basal cell and joining the subcosta near the apex; media branching close to the basal cell, the anterior branch branching again just before the apex of the clavus, the posterior



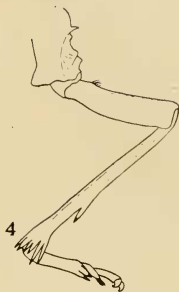
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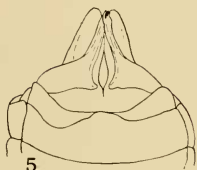
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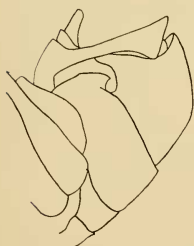
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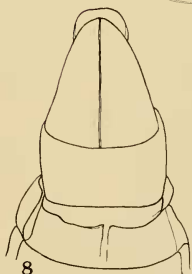
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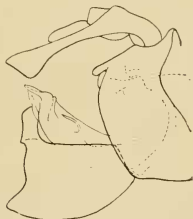
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Fig. 1. Lateral view.  $\times 6$ . Fig. 2. Dorsal view of head and thorax.  $\times 16$ . Fig. 3. Frontal view of head.  $\times 16$ . Fig. 4. Hind leg. Fig. 5. External female genitalia, ventral view. Fig. 6. Hind wing. Fig. 7. External male genitalia, lateral view. Fig. 8. External male genitalia, ventral view. Fig. 9. Internal male genitalia, lateral view.

branch branching near the basal cell; a distinct subapical line on the corium and numerous irregular transverse veins on the corium, the claval veins united, the common stem running to the apex of clavus. Venation of hind wing variable. Radius and media branching on apical third; cubitus one branching before the middle, cubitus one a branching at about the same level as media, second branch frequently branching again. Hind tibiae with a single spine.

*Silvanana omani*, new species

General color of head, thorax, and basal half of tegmina light greenish, fading to ochraceous tawny or russet brown; the lighter half of the tegmina variously spotted and clouded with black; the apical half of the tegmina chiefly blackish; the veins and crossveins in the tegmina more or less marked with bright red. The venter chiefly dull dark green fading to russet.

Crown nearly one and one-half times as long as the width between the eyes, the anterior margin triangularly produced; median carina forked near apex, the branches running parallel and close together to near the middle, then diverging slightly and continuing to the posterior margin. The whole surface of the crown is irregularly pustulate with a pair of intermediate carinae starting near the anterior margin, diverging and ending before the anterior border of the eyes. Face about one-third longer than the greatest width, all the margins except the clypeal margin slightly elevated, the lateral margins triangularly produced at the lower level of the compound eyes. Pronotum short and broad, nearly four times as broad as the median length; the median carina distinct; shallow punctures on either side; mesonotum tricarinate. Tegmina somewhat rugulose, the venation typical; venation of hind wing typical.

Male genitalia with the pygofer broad and short, anal segment elongate, broadly truncate at the apex, genital plates elongate triangular, ventrally and laterally, with elongate tooth on the dorsal apical angle; aedeagus elongate, strongly curved, with a strong spine directed caudad on the apical third.

Length of apex of tegmina 7.7 mm.

Holotype ♂ : Agua Preta, Bahia, Brazil; 13 June 1946; P. Silva; on *Britoa acida*. [U. S. N. M. Type No. 58562].

Allotype ♀ : Agua Preta, Bahia, Brazil; 13 June, 1946; P. Silva; on *Britoa acida*. [U. S. N. M.].

Paratypes 12 ♂♂ and 8 ♀♀, all: Agua Preta, Bahia, Brazil; 13 June, 1946; P. Silva; on *Britoa acida*. [2 paratypes in U. S. N. M.; 4 paratypes returned to Dr. Silva; 14 paratypes in author's collection.]